

Recognized Authority on
Connellsville Coke Trade.

Weekly

CHEMICAL COURIER

Circulates Wherever Coke
is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 27, NO. 38.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1915.

EIGHT PAGES.

Prices and Prospects.

**FURNACE COKE
ON CONTRACT AT
\$1.65 PER TON**

**This Seems to be Ruling
Rate at Present
But it is**

BELOW NORMAL AND TEMPORARY

**Pittsburg Steel Company Requirements
Not Yet Contracted; Prompt Coke
Dull at \$1.50 and Foundry Coke
Selling Down as Low as \$2.00,**

Special to The Weekly Courier.
PITTSBURGH, March 31.—The Eastern Steel Company is understood to have cased the Pittsburgh Steel Company for 10,000 tons of temporary Connellsville furnace coke to be delivered during April at \$1.65. This is the same coke as was contracted for by Pickands, Matlack & Company recently for Perry Furnaces, Erie, Pa. The report recently in circulation that another brand was to be furnished against the Perry contract is incorrect.

As far as can be ascertained, no definite quotations have yet been made upon the inquiry of the Pittsburg Steel Company, mentioned in general terms in last report. This inquiry is for the requirements of one furnace for the two weeks beginning July 1, the requirements being estimated at about 20,000 tons monthly. It is not yet possible to ascertain the rate at which interests will be shipped through June. The majority of operators are quite ready to quote on furnace coke for delivery from now through December, and many are willing to quote for July to December inclusive, but those who do not do so are not likely to do so until after the market shows a definite advance over ruling prices, which are regarded as being normal and therefore only temporary.

The prompt furnace coke market continues dull and the buying is so limited that prices are not very well defined, figures as a rule taking such brands as they are found in the market and no one is in a position to offer a definite price. The market shows a wide range. There is furnace coke to be had at \$1.50 while some brands are held at \$1.65 as minimum, and it is stated that occasional sales are made even at this price.

Foundry coke continues very dull, requiring considerable ingenuity to sell, and a few sales of large quantities of the old line foundry coke interests is understood to have vindicated a belief in the market to the extent of selling at \$2.20 to consumers. For a long time past, as reported, there has been ordinary standard foundry coke of some brands available at as low a price as \$2. The market as a whole stands quoted as follows:

Promt. furnace coke..... \$1.50 to \$1.65

Contract furnace to be 31..... \$1.65 to \$2.25

Promt. foundry..... \$2.00 to \$2.25

Contract foundry, nominal..... \$2.15 to \$2.20

The pig iron market has been considerably influenced by the sharp decline for business the Buffalo market recently made. Accepting the figures of the turners in the Buffalo market as about 250,000 tons, at prices averaging about \$1.75 at the time of this movement having an inspiring effect upon buyers in other districts, however, it seems to have had the reverse influence. Many buyers assert that if the Buffalo market came down, as it did, in order to influence purchases, they should be given similar concessions from other districts, but as an important difference, however, is the fact that the Buffalo market reduction was largely on paper. Last November the Buffalo furnaces sold a large quantity of iron, at a shade under \$1.75, on an average, and then they advanced prices a dollar and other districts sold iron, but did not make corresponding advances, hence they cannot reduce prices now with the same facility that was possible in the Buffalo market. The local market is making rapid gains, however, and the market is to be had at \$1.75.

Coal trade improving

West Virginia Operators are Planning to Develop New Workings.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 30.—Improvements in the coal business of Taylor and Preston counties is shown by the turners in the Buffalo market, who are reporting a general rise in price, amounting to a total of \$1.75 to \$2.00. The balance of the market shows a general rise of greater thickness, some such as iron, and other brands, but little has been made on this class of material, the Connellsville Steel Company at a unit price varying from 1.75 cents to 1.85 cents per pound, according to the market, and the market is to be had at \$1.75 to \$2.00.

Officials and stockholders of the company from New York visited the market last week, and were given a tour of the workings, and were shown the progress of the new workings.

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IRON OUTPUT SMALL

Big Falling Off in Orders is Shown During First Quarter.

The total production of steel rails of all kinds in the United States in 1914 was 1,950,953 tons, a decrease of 1,537,323 tons, or 4.3 per cent from the total production, according to the figures compiled by the American Iron & Steel Institute.

The output of rails last year was the smallest of any year since 1908, when 1,821,015 tons were produced. Prior to 1908 it is the smallest of any year since 1897 when the production was 1,617,892 tons. The maximum annual production was 3,077,887 tons in 1900.

This project is one of the largest business extensions that has taken place in Marion county for years.

IRON PLATE ORDER FROM CHINA

The two plants of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company at New Kensington will be kept busy for two weeks filling an order for the plate just received from China amounting to \$250,000.

IRON PLATE ORDER FROM CHINA

The barrel works of the Steel Corporation are operating at 90 per cent capacity this week.

NO SPECULATIVE BUYING OF STEEL IS APPARENT

Mills Run 65% on Orders for Actual Consumption With Stocks Below Normal.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Mar. 31.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report tomorrow will review the iron and steel situation as follows:

The iron and steel situation is as follows:

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING MARCH 27, 1915.					WEEK ENDING MARCH 26, 1915.				
	DISPATCHED	IN STOCK	WEIGHT	TONS	TONS	DISPATCHED	IN STOCK	WEIGHT	TONS	TONS
Connellsville	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Lower Connellsville	20,810	12,185	6,055	158,512	205,810	12,487	8,053	156,510	12,487	8,053
Total	31,810	22,185	16,055	367,024	31,010	22,487	16,053	365,510	22,487	16,053
Totals	28,610	21,519	16,491	253,237	38,010	21,606	16,811	250,112	21,606	16,811
FURNACE OVEN.										
Connellsville	10,000	0,000	0,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0,000	0,000	10,000	10,000
Lower Connellsville	17,170	9,334	7,836	172,715	17,170	8,370	8,191	122,845	8,370	8,191
Total	27,170	9,334	7,836	250,847	27,170	8,370	8,191	250,845	27,170	8,191
Totals	23,180	13,791	8,398	177,822	22,189	13,784	8,108	175,117	22,189	8,108
MERCHANT OVENS.										
Connellsville	1,200	2,220	1,083	30,320	1,200	2,222	1,084	30,365	1,200	2,222
Lower Connellsville	1,000	5,000	6,110	77,005	1,000	5,000	6,155	75,020	1,000	5,000
Total	1,200	7,220	8,093	107,325	1,200	7,225	8,136	104,385	1,200	7,225
SHIPMENTS.										
To Pittsburgh	2,759	0,000	0,000	2,759	2,759	2,759	0,000	0,000	2,759	2,759
To Points West of Pittsburgh	1,062	0,000	0,000	1,062	1,062	1,062	0,000	0,000	1,062	1,062
Total	3,821	0,000	0,000	3,821	3,821	3,821	0,000	0,000	3,821	3,821

OUTLOOK FOR COKE BRIGHTER, BUT NO BOOM IS IN SIGHT

Better Buying of Pig Iron is an Encouraging Feature.

OPERATORS MUST STAND FIRM

FIRE LOSSES REDUCED

Baltimore & Ohio Getting Results Through Cooperation.

No Chance to Obtain the \$2 Minimum Until Selling End of the Merchant Interests in Standard Banks; Concessions Pull the Price Down.

The Standard Banks are to be Left to the Merchant Interests.

Price of Steel to be Reduced.

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EARLY DECISION IS PROMISED IN FIGHT OVER SLAG TARIFFS.

Interstate Commission Expected to Act Soon.

THE HEARINGS ARE CONCLUDED.

Railroads and the Furnacemen Submit Their Claims Before Examiner and Issue is Now Up to Board; The Furnaces Deny Carrier's Claims.

It is expected that the Interstate Commerce Commission will hand down its decision in the slag hauling tariff dispute before the summer recess. The hearings were concluded late last week and the contending parties were directed to have all papers in the case on file by April 25, so that oral arguments might be held soon afterward.

Examiner George T. Bell announced that he would "note" the petition of Attorney Richard Jones, Jr., representing the independent interests of interests of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, that the case be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. It was pointed out that neither party had shown that any of the cases is concerned over state lines, and the Examiner is convinced that the Interstate Commerce Commission has no interest in the case.

The steel interests made a vigorous protest because steel interests had been omitted from the proposed tariff by the railroads. It was felt that these furnaces would be favored if they were not charged for removal of slag, if such a tax is placed on the others. E. P. Bates, assistant metallurgical manager of the Pennsylvania coal and coke interests, could not explain the omission and admitted he did not know of their existence.

H. B. Moore, traffic manager of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, declared that for the past 15 years the railroads have contended they could remove the "jumper on lines" when it came to removing slag.

Testimony of railroad witnesses to the contrary, it was insisted that the railroads still actually find it too笨 to haul furnace slag. This stood as the prominent point made by the company witnesses throughout their testimony.

The two big points maintained about furnace interests in fight for the proposed slag rates are these:

First. While the railroads do not have admitted the cost of removing slag is covered by the energy rates on inland raw material, they have a number of times attempted to put rates for this service, in each time they were refused, they virtually conceded it is intended that the cost be included in the inland material rates.

Second. Furnace owners that the carriers use the slag and do not pay for it, they at least should haul it away for nothing.

Attorney Richard Jones represents the independent interests of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, developed to the degree clearly when he questioned the railroads about the cost of the cargo, Steel Company.

The amount of the damage caused by slag removal was not to impressive by the testimony of C. E. Brown, chief engineer of the Carnegie Steel Company, when he said that company paid 229,000 cars of ground coal slag, annually. As the proposed slag charge is 29 cents per ton, and coal is expensive at 10 tons, or \$1 per car, it will be observed the annual cost to the Carnegie Steel Company of slag removal would be \$22,890.00. This slag were hauled by rail and not on the slag when the transportation. This shows the tremendous importance to the steel industry in the removal of the slag at issue. It shows too, that the total cost from the proposed tariff would be \$2,290.00 are far below the actual losses.

MARIANNA MINES RESUME.

PATENTS

The companies of Marianna, owned by the Pittsburgh-Marianna Company, in the hands of a receiver, were appointed to do and to do in 1890 in a period to work regularly for an indefinite period.

It is said that orders are such at present that by the first of next week nearly 1,000 men, nearly the normal number on the payroll, will be employed.

WAGE RAISE, WITH BACK PAY, IS VOTED MINE MEN

Judge Gray, the Chapter, Holds Monthly Employees Should Share Bonus.

PAZAZLTON, Pa., March 31.—That electricians, "electricians" in this case, who build the houses, should receive a wage advance of 10 per cent in addition to the amount of 10 per cent dating from the amendment or comment in effect between the operators and their employees since 1912, as decided today by the Pennsylvania Industrial Commission of Workers' Industrial Commission, the state's arbitration board.

The decision retains the increases of the electricians, engineers and mechanics of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, of Homestead, back wages, which were 5½ per cent, were advanced in 1912 when the workers received a wage increase under the contract when went into effect that year.

This means back pay to the extent of \$800,000 to the workers. It is not known when the increases will be given and other amounts of employees in the industry. Back wages in Western Pennsylvania are given 10 per cent advance in 1912, of which the amount goes to the company and the award of 10 per cent applied only to those fed workers in a monthly basis.

Many of the men represented by the union were not satisfied with the wage increase given them, and are now waiting with some impatience.

STEEL COMPANY UNDER FIRE

U. S. Law Regarding Reported Construction of Submarine for Allies.

Washington, D. C., March 31.—The Navy Department has opened the investigation of charges that the Bethlehem Steel Company has furnished a submarine or parts or accessories to the enemy, including Germany. The investigation is to be conducted at the U. S. Naval shipyards, and on naval and marine vessels to press to the bottom.

The inquiry was originally opened at the request of the British.

The described investigation is to determine the identity of the informant. It may be concerned with an official or some who were present at the construction of the submarine, or with persons and organizations in the country that are connected with the submarine.

It is believed that the submarine was built in Germany, and that the British were given information about it.

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RADICAL CHANGE MADE IN CONDUCT OF SUNDAY SCHOOL

Presbyterians Adopt the
Commission Form of
Government.

BILLY SUNDAY PLAN CRITICIZED

Rev. Clark Buckner of Christian
Church Says He Should Account for
Disposition of Money He Receives
Evangelist Starts Fund Campaign

A commission form of government
similar to that under which the Pres-
byterian Church now exists was introduced
Sunday at the Sunday school of the
First Presbyterian Church. The work
of the school will be divided into 17
departments, each in charge of one
member who may appoint or make
assistants. Those nominated to the
commission follow:

E. F. Baer, school enrollment;
Joseph McConnell, teacher; and
substitutes; E. B. Norton, adult department
and leader.

John Davis, music.

17 Asst. school records.

Mrs. H. C. May, infant department.

Mrs. A. M. Neil, girls' department.

Mary Adams, home department.

C. W. Downs, special days and out-
ings.

E. H. Hause, finance.

Henry Hause, adult department.

These 17 members will have also
charge of the departments they
head. The commission will meet and
elect officers and their report will be
made annually to the session of the
church.

The enrollment department will
compile a list of all Sunday school
students, together with their names
and other data, and will work to-
ward a steady increase in member-
ship. The teachers and substitute de-
partment will have the appointment of
teachers and the training of substi-
tutes. The adult department, I daresay,
will conduct the sessions of the Sun-
day school as the supervisor intend-
ed heretofore. Special sessions for
annual meetings will time coincide
with the department. Other work of the
church is clearly outlined to the name of the
department.

The commission government, re-
inforced at Pittsfield where the First
Presbyterian Church adopted it, is now
losing its esoteric go of superintend-
ent. As the city is just then creating
a system of commissioners, the
Sunday school workers are making
the same lines. It has not
been successful. Sunday school in
Downs and in the Union have
also taken it up with some success.

**SAYS SUNDAY SHOULD TEACH
HOW THIS MONEY IS SPENT**

In his timely talk Sunday night Rev.
C. C. Buckner pastor of the Chris-
tian Church discussed the question
of Billy Sunday's financial campaign.

Carrying his point that the Sun-
day school should be the chief work
he does with the money, he said:

"I have been in touch with Mr.
Billy Sunday for eight years.
I believe him to be a great man.
He is made either by persons who
are not known him or whose sons are
not known him or whose sons are
vigorously attacked by Mr. Sunday.
He is a man who has done a great
deal with your money, but it is not
yet business what he has done with
it. Just there is the trouble. Just
here is the trouble with Mr. Sunday.
Just there is the trouble with Mr. Sunday.
It is the whole world's business to
know what Christian money is spent
on such large sums of money. It may be well to let the people know
that Mr. Sunday is giving the full
value of his services. I think he
is the world's greatest orator. His
benefit for the world would be great
to get great due to the use of his
talents.

Mr. Sunday, Chairman of the
convention yesterday morning, was
captured last night in the Christian
Church. He has been in the Union
at church services to some time past.
I think he has been a member of
the church. He should be himself with the church
as a member.

The church Sunday school reached
its high water mark yesterday
with an audience of 1,142. It
had an attendance of 96.

**STARKE REVIVAL COMES
TO AN END**

The Starke Revivalistic services
which have been held in the
United Presbyterian Church for two
past days closed yesterday with the
stirring meetings. The main at-
tendance was a recent baptism, in
which many were unable to be
standing room.

Mr. Starke preached three times yester-
day. At 11 A. M. his subject was
"Selling Jesus." To the God and the
age at 3 o'clock a crowd of between
700 and 800 men gazed him down
his address on "Men's Work." It
proved to be a thoughtful and force-
ful lecture. In his sex problem he
had a potent effect on his hearers.
Kifer's organ provided and Messrs.
Baldwin and McLean of the
Starke band and Mr. G. A.
Nestor, M. D. had a gay

Afternoon.

At 7 o'clock in the evening a num-
mous congregation filled the As-
sembly Hall.

The Rev. Dr. G. C. Nichols
and his wife were in the

Starke audience.

Mr. Starke, an answer to his
preaching, was present at the
Starke services.

Mr. Nichols' services were

held in the Union.

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